CHAPTER VIII—VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

(Calendar year 1956.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

890. The vital statistical report on Public Health for 1956 refers to the Old Mysore State.

Population.

891. The area of Old Mysore State was 33,309 square miles. The mid-year population (including Bellary District) for the year 1956, estimated by the arthimetic progression method was 1,08,41,700 (1,06,55,483); the density of population was 325·5 persons per square mile.

Live Births

892. A total of 2, 11, 841 (2,16,033) live births was reported giving a birth rate of 19·5 (20·3) per mille of population which showed a decrease of 0·8.

893. The total number of births registered in urban areas during the year was 36,344 (35,174), the birth rate being 26·7 (26·6). In rural areas, the number of births was 1 32,035 (1,37,454) giving a birth rate of 16·4 (17·3) per mille of population. High birth rates were recorded in the districts of Bellary (30·0) and Shimoga (28·1), low birth rates were reported in the districts of Bangalore (11·8), Tumkur (12.1) and Chitradurga (12·3). The natural increase of population recorded was 11·8 (12·5).

894. About 28 per cent of the births was among mothers aged 20 to 25 years and another 28 per cent among mothers aged 25 to 30 years. The normal maternal age was 26·07 (25·55) years. The incidence of improvident maternity during the year was 45·9 (44·7) per cent.

Sex Ratio at Births.

895. Of the total births, 1,08,175 were males and 1,03,666 females which gave a sex ratio of 104 male births for every 100 female births.

Deaths

896. During the year 1956, 83,942 (82,784) deaths from all causes were reported giving a death rate of 7·7 (7·8). The death rate was highest (12.5) in Bellary District and lowest(5·5) in Bangalore District.

Sex Ratio among Deaths.

897. Of the total deaths, 42,337 were males, and 41,605 females, which gave a ratio of 102 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

Multiple Birth.

898. During the year, there were 1,108 twins, and 10 triplets reported. Twins occurred in about 0·6 per cent

VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

of the nearly 1·9 lakh confinements or to be exact in one out of every 124 confinements. Triplets occurred in one out of every 20,777 confinements.

Still Births

899. During the year 1956, 5,144 (4,744) still births were recorded giving a percentage of 2·4 (2·2). The still birth rate was highest in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Mandya districts (2·9) and lowest in Mysore District (1·5).

Infant Mortality.

900. A total of 15,741 (15,579) deaths of infants under one year of age was reported during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 74·3 (72·1). The rate was highest in Mandya District (127·8) and lowest (46·2) in Kolar District.

901. Of the total infant deaths, 8,747 were male and 6,994 female, thus for every 100 female infant deaths there were 125 male infant deaths.

902. Of the total infant deaths, 6,660 or 51·1 per cent were under one month of age, giving a neo-natal mortality ratio of 35·7 per 1,000 live births, 1,885 or 14·4 per cent were one month and under 3 months, 1,644 or 12·6 per cent were 3 to 6 months old and 2,859 or 21·9 per cent were 6 to 12 months.

Maternal Deaths.

903. During the year, 1,193 (1,132) maternal deaths were reported with a maternal mortality rate of 5·5 (5·1) per 1,000 births. The rate was highest (9.0) in Bangalore District and lowest (4·1) in Chikmagalur District.

904. The following were the number of deaths reported under the chief causes in Mysore State.

	Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	Specific Death rate per 1,00,000 of population	Per cent of Total Deaths
1	Plague	87	0·8	0·11
2	Small-pox	532	4·9	0·64
3	Cholera	116	1·1	0·14
4	Malaria	11,578	106·8	13·79
5	Typhoid	2,446	22·6	2·91
6	Other fevers	16,731	154·3	19·93
7	Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	8,342	77·0	9 94
8	Respiratory Diseases ...	4,923	45·4	5·87
9	Tuberculosis	3,314	30·6	3·95
10	Leprosy	463	4·3	0·55
11	Maternal Deaths	1,193	11·0	1·42
12	Suicide	254	2 3	0 30
13	Drowning	806	7·4	0·96
14	Wounds and Accidents ...	955	8·8	1·13
15	Killed by wild beasts ...	51	0·5	0·03
16	Snake bite	157	1·4	0·22
17	Rabies	94	0·9	0·11
18	All other causes	30,140	278·0	35·90
19	Causes not stated	1,761	16·2	2 10
	Total	83,942	774·2	100·00

VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

905. Nearly 44·5 per cent of the persons in the State were married before their death, while 35·5 per cent were single.

Marriage Reports

906. During the year, 18,879 (16,335) marriages were reported in the rural areas of Mysore State (excluding Bellary District). The marriage rate for the State worked out to be 5·2 (4·5) per 1000 of population. The average age of the bridegroom was 23·6 years and that of the bride 16·2 years.

Bureau of Malariology

907. National Malaria Control Programme sponsored by Government of India on nationwide basis was implemented in the State of Mysore since November 1953 and continued during the year also.

908. During the year, a total cumulative population of 80,07,456 in 25,116 villages and 107 towns of erstwhile Mysore were given protection against Malaria by applying residual insecticides to 18,58,636 houses. In all, 5,88,099 lbs. or 262·54 tons of D.D.T. in terms of 75 per cent D.D.T. wettable powder were used for two rounds of spraying during the year. The spraying was also undertaken in the integrated districts.

909. The over all malaria morbidity for the State works out to 17·7 (22·4) for every 1,000 population. The percentage of malaria cases treated was 1·7 (2·4) per cent. A total number of 10,339 malaria cases out of 8,51,476 cases treated for all diseases during the year in Malnad and 28,258 malaria cases out of a total of 6,82,042 in Maidan Districts were clinically diagnosed as Malaria in the Health Units during the year.

Malaria Morbidity

910. The incidence of Malaria was brought well under control during the year by the use of D.D.T., residual spraying and by distributing anti-malaria drugs. Biannual spleen surveys and examination of blood smears were done in the villages of Health Units with a view to assess the Malaria Control measures adopted.

Malaria Surveillance Programme

911. The team appointed by the Government of India for determining the pattern of maintenance phase that is to come off at the end of 5 years of control phase, suggested a vigilance programme called "Malaria Surveillance

VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Programmme" which envisages, malaria case finding every fortnight or once a month by paying house to house visits, treating malaria and fever cases with four amino-quinolines taking blood smears from them and to treat all parasite positive cases with eight amino-quinolines. As recommended by the Committee, the malaria surveillance work was started in several taluks of the State from October 1956. The malaria surveillance work was also in progress in the rice tracts in North Kanara District before it was integrated with Mysore State. Arrangements were in progress to take up malaria surveillance work in garden tracts of the North Kanara District.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

Mass Vaccination Programme

912. A general programme of intensive mass vaccination was started in 1953 in all the Health Unit areas in the erstwhile State, with the object of protecting the entire unit area in a period of five years. The progress of the programme during the year was satisfactory.

Control of Guinea Worm Infection.

913. Fresh infection was detected in three villages of Chitradurga District. Hetrazan tablets and powdered aerial root of Baniyan tree were used for treatment of active cases. The conversion of the step-wells into draw-wells was completed in a few villages and the work was in progress in a few others.

Fairs and Festivals.

914. In the erstwhile Mysore State, 32 festivals notified under Section 116 of the Mysore Public Health Act were held in the different districts. There were no outbreaks of epidemics during or after these festivals.

Blind Relief Work in Rural Areas.

915. From the year 1953, special eye-camps were being organised in collaboration with the Mysore State Ophthalmological Society. Up to end of 1955, nine such camps had been conducted in Mysore, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts. During the year, two more camps were held one at Hunsur and another at Koppa, Chikmagalur District.

UNICEF Assistance to Health Centres under the M.C.H. Programme.

916. This programme was started in 1951 and by the end of 1955, 55 MCH Centres were started under the "All India MCH Programme" distributed in nearly all the

districts. Towards the end of 1955, a new scheme called the "Mysore MCH Project" was drawn up with the object of extending the UNICEF assistance to all the primary and secondary Health Centres in erstwhile Mysore State. One hundred and fifty-seven centres were getting assistance from the UNICEF.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

917. The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme to be applied on community wide basis was carried out with the co-operation of the personnel of the International Tuberculosis Campaign.

918. The total expenditure on this programme for the calendar year 1956 was Rs. 1,13,739-56 (Rs. 88,054-47).

919. An average of 54·88 per cent of the total census population in the rural areas have been tuberculin tested. An average of 63·29 per cent of the total population were tuberculin tested in the various urban areas. The percentage of vaccinated against tested was 42·9. The districts covered by the programme during the year were Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Hassan and Bangalore Districts.

920. The general pattern of positivity indicates that tuberculosis infection is present even among population who are below six years of age and that the infection increases with the rise in age.

921. A study of tuberculin positive percentage figures for India during the different months of the year 1955 shows that in Old Mysore State the youngest group between 0-6 has minimal infection. The most minimum infection is found in Coorg and next to old Mysore is Orissa. All India figures between 7-14 age groups shows that Coorg continued to have most minimal infection and Old Mysore State stands second.

922. The Bureau of Epidemiology made study of the diseases prevalent in the State, and undertook experimental measures for their control. Prompt measures were undertaken to control epidemic diseases. The Bureau received and published reports on the epidemic diseases.

Bureau of Health Education.

923. The Audio-visual Unit gave 126 shows screening 641 films to an approximate audience of 60,280. In addition